BRIGADE

Citizens Who Used to "Run with the Machine" in Early Days.

enipieconce Segrested by the Organization of Volunteer Firemen—Leaves from the Ancient History of Indianapolis.

The recent organization of the "Veteran Volthe mind of the old resident to the times and sendition in which the old volunteer fire department originated, and suggests to the later resident an inquiry to the same purport that it may ast be without some general interest to anewer. As most of the older readers of the Journal know, the first fire company formed in the city was what was afterward called a "bucket rigues." Az engine was beyond the needs and hopes of the little country town, then but siz years old. This was in June, 1826. John frim was captain or president, and the late James M. Ray secretary, as he was secretary of mory marting or association in the place during marter of a century of its existence. The makes company continued to live and labor as to had apportunity till the completion of the old to bouse in 1835 auggested the necessity of property, and especially for the records. Then the Legislature, Feb. 7, 1835, proposed to the citims so pay one-half of the cost of a first-rate cugine if the citizens would pay the other half, als mee of the engine and work it when needed. discus beld a public meeeing on the 12th d authorised the trustees to accept the State's e, and to lery a tax to pay their share of the The result was a new engine of the make, by Merrick & Co., of Philadelphia. , and not New York, was the national at least to the Northwest, fifty years res walled the "Marion," and reached this September, 1835. The "Marion Engine was then organized, obtaining most members from the "bucket com

ch was at once disbanded.

a futeresting to many readers, no new who were the men that "ran wid he" and "whooped her along" the uning members forty five years a James Biake was the first M. Ray, as usual, first secre-posiderable proportion of the to the company in the half sers following its formation:

ers in 1845, of 886, and probaof the original nes C. Yohn, the names are well se of the men e city its start on noted of some of or any time,

"Iron Block." the art and mystery of "box-table fireman, long gone, was ady, the manager of our first in-my, the "Indiana Mutual," the L to attempt a system of surface d maistaining clean streets. The of South Illinois street was called ecause it was made the trunk ral minor ones on other streets, avy rains could be and was "naviife occasionally. William Young dist preacher, a hardware merulator in real cetate and a moneyof whem Bishop Ames once said |
States Senator Oliver H. Smith, four church told me yesterday that Brother Young and I had formed

to deal in real estate es and Brother Young work together the widew of Heary Porter, a wealthy the widew of Heary Porter, a wealthy the William Ballenger was the man led the negro, John Tucker, on the 4th 1845, in a riot on Illinois street, just Washington, while William Wallace ward Lander malder brother of Good Lander, of the civil war, afterwards judge ar first Common Pleas Court and Chief-sics of Washington Territory—were making school in Henry Ward Beecher's church in stantant in Henry Ward Beecher's church in stantation of the day. Ballenger escaped and rea never saught, though he returned to the sty secretly afterwards at times. Nicholas words, another of the old firemen of the commany, provoked the Tucker riot by attempting a trunken joke on the negro, whose temper was sen that for such fun and made a fight of it. Where was sent to Jeffersonville for three rank, but soon pardoned by Governor Whit-

he Relief Engine Company was formed in by the esparation of some of the members the Marion, under the lead of John H. ight, father of Frank and the late Dr. Man-Fright, father of Frenk and the late Dr. Manw Wright, who had then recently come to
healty, and in connection with his brother-inw William Manaur, was sarrying on the porkacting business, following the lead of James
hadley five or six years before and "keeping
thre." so the phrase was, at the same time.
Here was bought with goods, killed and packed
had Bread Ripple mainly, and shipped south on
latboats on the spring freshets. The engine
manapany thus formed bought by subscriptions
of the citizens a second-hand Philadelphia "endhabto" engine, called the "Good Intent," which so said and replaced by a "rowboat engine"

bout 1850. This was the apparatus by which be company was best known, and most of the resent survivors like George Sloan, John Vallink, John New, Paul Sherman, Judge libers worked this machine.

In 1845 there were sixty-four members of this surpany, of whom, in May, 1886, twenty-two living. There are twenty now. But the dittions to the company during the last ten wars before the volunteer system gave way to warm, largely increases this number. Among the did members forty-three years ago may be ared the following well-known citizens of that

Jacob McChesney, James McCready, Cadwallader Ramsey, orge Staats, litam Van Blarieun ephen MeNabb.

Was a pertner of Benjamin to in the pork-packing business, and the of the earliest of our stone cutinder, a member of our first brass comedian of our Thespian Corps of McEresdy was a tailor, also a to dimit band and of the Thespian illiving, butis a "grave and rever now. Benjamin Keam was agent

Company in the days father of Miss Laura, er correspondent. James er of the first band with the late UCK.

Marche Grotesque. Claude Melnotte. Giocoso. \_ - 120.

TRIO. Repeat TRIO to FINE, then play from the beginning to TRIO.

was a saddler, and brother-in-law of Thomas H. Sharpe. Hiram R. Gaston was a brother of the now venerable Edward Gaston and Dr. John M., and in connection with Edward built a carriage factory on the site of the Bates House, in 1841 or thereabouts, the upper part of which was used as a theater some years later. Joseph Little was a brother of the late Matthew, pro-prietor of Little's Hotel, corner of New Jersey and Washington streets. a partner in our first wholesale dry goods house, with James J. Drum and George P. Anderson, and the first Drum and George P. Anderson, and the first engineer of the volunteer firs department. Besides those already named, Martin Byrket, Samuel Delzell, John M. Gaston, Isaac H. Roll, George Staats, John S. Spann are still living of the old "Relief" firemen of forty-three years ago. There may be others of the same period, but they do not occur to the reminiscent at the

The third fire company organized in the city was the "Hook and Ladder" company, in 1843.
Two years later, in 1845, there were fifty members. In May, 1886, but five of these remained.
This was the workingmen's company, as it would be distinguished now, the members being nearly all mechanics of some trade or other. The leading men were less known to their contemporaries than the engine men, and few are remembered now, after the lapse of nearly forty-five years. William Mansur, president of the "Veteran" association, A. W. Jenkins, Thomas M. Chill, Cornelius King and Wilson Parker are the last surviving remnant of those who were

Matthew Alford. ames H. Kennedy, Andrew A. Loudon,

John Thompson, James Van Blaricum,

Bentley Alley was one of the foremost of our carpenters and builders of that day. John Thompson was another, and the father of ex-Police Chief Eli Thempson, and maternal grand-father of Dr. Henry Jameson. Levi Comegys was for many years the "house-mover" of the city. David Beem, a carpenter, died but a few months ago. James H. Kennedy was city treasurer from 1848 to 1851. Andrew A. London was a carpenter, but served many years in the town and City Council. Samuel Goldsberry was a carpenter, and owner of a portion of the site of the New Denison Hotel. James Van Blaricum was a pioneer blacksmith, sometimes a gambler, a brother of the first murderer in the city, and the owner of a large amount of sity property. The site of the old rolling mill, and the block between Tennessee street and Illinois from South street to the creek, when it was a cornfield, were part of it. He was killed with a pitchfork, in the hands of his son in law. Edward Bates, while quarreling in a hayfield opposite the old cemetery on Kentucky avenue, sometime before the war. If the "Hook and Ladder" company might be called the "Workingmen's Company," the "Relief" might as aptly have taken the name of the "Clerks' Company," and the "Marion" of the "Old Citizens' Company."

The "Western Engine Company" was formed in 1849, and took the "Good Intent" engine for a time from the "Relief." In 1852 the "Invincible Company" was organized with a second-hand side-brake engine called the "Victory." This company was largely composed of Germans and was called the "Wooden Shoes" by the others. But it was strong in numbers and the physical qualities of its sweep, and occasionally beat them all. The "Union Company" was or-

ganized towards the close of the volunteer sys-tem, and never did much service. A couple of bucket companies were organized in addition to the engine and hook and ladder companies. There was never any general organization of the volunteer fire department till 1853, though ten years before, from 1843 to 1847. Thomas M. Smith was nominal engineer. The first practical apfective so-operation of the different companies on a settled plan, was in 1853, when the Council made Joseph Little chief engineer, B. R. Sulgrove first and William King second assistants. Mr. Little was succeeded by Jacob B. Fitler, of the "Relief;" Charles Purcell, of the "Relief;" Andrew Waliace, of no company, and Joseph W. Davis, who was first chief of the steam pay department, as well as last chief of the volun toer system. He was also the last president of the Fire Association. This was formed in 1856, with B. R. Sulgrove as first president. It consolidated the "fire vote" and made it formidable enough to virtually compel the copression of the office of city chief to the firemen. Political power and consequent rivalry hastened the natural decay of the system. Cincipnati had been using a steam pay department since 1852-53, with the Shawk and Latta engines, which, as Miles Greenwood said to a delegation of the Marion company in 1854.

"neither drank whisky nor threw brick-bats."

The Indianapolis volunteer firemen were never that a member seriously engaged in a row or quarrel with each still at full of life other, and were not open to that injurious influence, but the example of Cincinnati proved that the day of decay for hand engines and voi-

unteer firemen was passing away. Contentions growing out of dissatisfaction with the chief engineer, and the irresponsible possession of power, completed the work, and in 1860 the old system went down, after a useful life of just a

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quarter of a century.

An act of the Legislature, to encourage the formation of fire companies, exempted firemen from poll-tax, and jury and militia duty. The last didn't count for much, and the poll-tax was light, but exemption from jury duty was often a very substantial advantage and freely used. Ten years of active service entitled a member to a certificate of "honorary membership," which carried with it all the advantages and none of the duties of active membership, except at the pleasure of the holder. Some of the veterans have their certificates yet, and Judge Newcomb, when on the Superior Court bench, held them good for the exemptions specified.

"McGinnia's Pig. Of all the pigs that are known to fame—
The learned pig with the Latin name,
The pig in Ohio that wore a wig.
And the Bowery porker that dances a jig—
There is none of them all, or great or small.
In the poor man's sty or the rich man's stall,
Black or brindled, or little or big.
Can at all compare with the McGinnis pig.

or McGinnia's pig. as the evidence shows Is accustomed to ayes, but will hear of no noes,
Its swill is political contribution.
And there's nothing too rich for its constitution. Twenty-five hundred dollars at least,
Are often raised for this hungry beast,
And to cover its spare ribs snug and warm,
It is cloaked with civil-service reform.

-New York World.

HOW THEY ORGANIZED. Proceedings Incident to Organizing a Lodge of the King's Daughters.

At a meeting of a dozen ladies the other day to organize a lodge of the King's Daughters, the utter unfamiliarity of women with parliamentary law or even with the general idea of organization was somewhat humorously illustrated After they had sat looking at each other a trifle nervously for awhile, one of them said: "Well, here we are. What are we going to do?"
"Ob, dear," said another, "I don't know, but
let's do something."

At last a young lady suggested they might try not to say mean things about other people until next meeting, anyway. Everybody thought that would be nice. Just, as they were adjourning, two hours later, a lady exclaimed: "Oh, I suppose we ought to have a president?"
"Why, of course, we ought," said another.
"I don't suppose anybody will object to Mrs.
Brown for president," said a third, "let's have

"All right, let's" echoed the rest. And nobody objected to names proposed for secretary and

treasurer, either. A few days later the fair secretary consulted a gentleman acquaintance as to how she should write up the minutes of the meeting.
"Well, you ought to begin by saying who was chairman of the meeting."

"Why, we didn't bave any chairman." said the "Who then put the motions before the meet ing?" asked the gentleman.
"Oh, we didn't have any motions. Somebody

would say she thought such a thing would be nice, and all the others would say they thought so too. That was all." "If that was the case," laughed the gentleman, "you will have to set it down in the minutes that such and such measures were informally approved. But you must state clearly that the club was organized and write out the name of your particular branch or logde and the constitution and by-law you adopted:

and then \_\_\_." "But we haven't got any name," interrupted the girl, "and we didn't adopt any constitution and by-laws. What was the use! We all knew what we were there for. Besides, we didn't

think of that" Mrs. Miller's Dress Reform.

Chicago Journal. The only trouble with the whole thing is that the people who ought to hear what Mrs. Miller has to say don't go to her lectures. The audience every time is composed mostly of sweet and sensible women, already converted. What we want are missionaries to go out to preach to the heathen. We want colporteurs to muster in the unregenerate, fasten them into a room without exits, and pour truth into them, as soldiers pour hot shot into the camp of the enemy. There were not a dozen women present the other day who needed the word, but there were 50,000 outside to whom it would have been a message of emancipation. I hope that I shall live long enough to see a corset on exhibition as a dime museum as a relic of barbarism, and a bustle and French heels shut up along with other disreputable family skeletons.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is the best alterative.

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Comic Opera on the Museum Stage by Bennett and Moulton's Large Company.

The largest and strongest of the Bennett & Moulton comic opera companies, the one that has never played here, will be at the Museum for twelve performances, beginning with a matinee to-morrow afternoon. This organization has forty-six people, a special orchestra and band, a strong chorus, and as principals such well-known singers as Miss Marie Greenwood, Miss Alice Hosmer, Miss Irene Murphy, Miss Carrie Sweeney, Mr. Joseph Armond, Mr. Arthur Miller (formerly of this city), Mr. William Wolfe, Mr. Joseph Norcross, Mr. Ben Dodge and others. Each opera will be given with elaborate costumes and special scenery. The repertoire for the week is a popular one, as follows: Monday afternoon and evening, the "New Mascotte;" Tuesdar, "Fatinitza;" Wednesday, "Merry "Thursday, "The Mikado:" Friday, "I man Girl", and Saturday, "Robert Macaire rminie). There will be no increase in the regular prices and there is already a large

The new Eden Musee opened yesterday, with a host of new tableauxs and attractions, the greatest of which is the California Chicken-mill. an elaborate and expensive contrivance, which hatches out, in full view of everybody, scores of young chickens every day and they are cared for by artificial hens and a motherly oid cat that apparently takes a very great interest in them. It is a very interesting apparatus, as indicated by the crowds yesterday, and it will remain on exhibition all this week, day and night. The admission to the Musee is only 10 cents.

Lester & Allen's "Early Birds" Burlesque and Specialty Company will give performences at English's Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matines at popular prices. This organization, which is headed by Lester and Allen, includes twenty-five well-known burlesque and specialty performers, and they give a very amusing performance. The advance sale will begin on Wednesday.

Stage Gossip. Mrs. Langtry will begin her next tour at Providence, R. I., on Sept. 10. Ariel Barney's contract to manage Julia Mar-

owe's tour has been signed and sealed. Margaret Mather sails for Europe about July 1. Maurice Barrymore will be her leading man next season.

It has been finally settled that the Ducal Meiningen Dramatic Company will visit this country pext season. The benefit given by Professor Herrmann at the Academy in New York in aid of the Press Club building fund netted \$3,000.

H. S. Taylor and John Cobbe are arranging for the appearance of Mrs. Bernard Bure in this country next season, opening immediately after "Haunted Lives," a melodrama now running at the Pavilion Theater in London, has been se-

cured for the United States and Canada by H. Anita Fallon, a California Mary Anderson, is to invade New York next season with Desdemona, a role she is said to act with surpassing

Mrs. D. P. Bowers has decided to make a professional tour of the Australian colonies. She will start in a few weeks. J. G. Ritchie will be 100 her business manager. Leonard Grover has had an injunction served

upon Minnie Palmer and her husband, John R.

Rogers, restraining them from producing his comedy "My Brother's Sister." He has also sued them for damages. Rosina Vokes has closed her season and will rest until September. She will occupy her flat on Fifth avenue, New York, for several weeks

before leaving that city. Piano prodigies are overrunning the Europe-an capitals, and among the latest candidates for sensational favor are Leopold Spielmann, four and a half years old, who digests Bach fugues

at every musical meal, and Miss Hermie Biber, twelve years, who "gets away" easily with Ru-binstein's "Valse Caprice." In the Ffth-avenue Hotel the other night four prominent actors were gathered under one roof, two tragedians and two comedians. They were Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence, and they had come together on the occasion of the Wallack benefit

In this day of the pressure of leg shows against the legitimate, the combination of Booth & Barrett in tragedy might well be followed by that of Jefferson & Florence in comedy. tonic, diuretie and blood purifier ever produced. The suggestion is one that the comedians have

in the same cast.

already begun to revolve in their own minds and it is likely to be followed up by something more than talk. The chief trouble would be in securing plays in which two such stars can ap-

Stuart Robson, the comedian, is reported to have taken out naturalization papers. The fact is that Robson is an American by birth. His full name is Henry Robson Stuart, and he is descended from the unlucky royal family of that name. He was born in 1840 on O'd Main street, Annapolis, Md. When Robson was about thirteen years of age he took part in a blood-curdling drama given in his father's barn in Anpapolis, in which Edwin and Wilkes Booth and John Sleeper Clarke formed part of the cast. The price for boys was three cents and for little boys two cents.

The prominence of some of the local leading stars is due to chance rather than to good judgment. For instance, the emotional gifts of Clara Morris were hidden in the soubrette roles of a Buffalo theater until the sickness of Mr. Daly's then leading lady caused him to cast Miss Morris for Anne Sylvester in "Man and Wife." In like manner Kate Clarton spoke four lines a night for several years until Mr. Palmer made her the blind girl in the "Two Orphans" at the Union Square. It was recently asserted by an Union Square. It was recently asserted by an old actor that managerical inexperience in some cases barred the path of promising stage people, while in others timidity in regard to the financial results caused the old people to be retained in positions demanding youth and ambition.

Literary Characterization

Robert Louis Stevenson, in June Scribner. To make a character at all-so to select, so to describe a few acts, a few speeches, perhaps, (though this is quite superfluous) a few details of physical appearance, as that these shall all cohere and strike in the reader's mind a common note of personality-there is no mere delicate enterprise, success is nowhere less comprehensible than here. We meet a man, we find his talk to have been racy; and yet if every word were taken down by short-hand, we should stand amazed at its essential insignificance. Physical presence, the speaking eye, the inimitable commentary of the voice, it was in these the spell resided, and these are all excluded from the pages of the

AMUSEMENTS.

DIME MUSEUM

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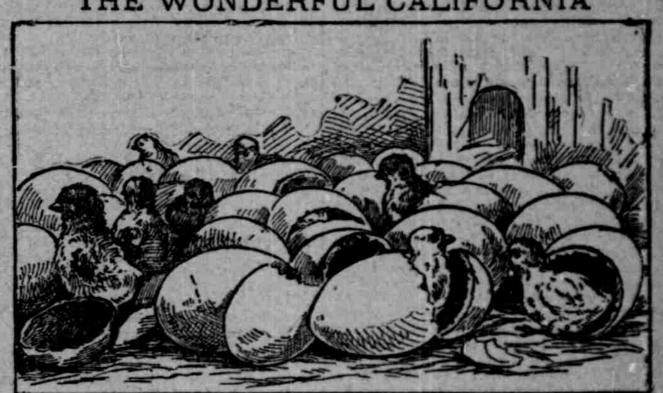
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